Gazette of the United States, & Philadelphia Daily Advertiser.

NUMBER 1250.] SATURDAY EVENING, SEPTEMBER 10, 1796. [VOLUME X.

Will be Landed To-morrow,

From on board the Schooner Molly, Capt. Mullet, at Morton's Wharf,

31 Pipes of Cogniac Brandy, 4th proof,
15 Hhds 4th proof Jamaica Rum,
16 Barrels and 14 Bags of Coffee, and
24 Boxes of Aloes,
} entitled to drawback.

FOR SALE BY

Wharton & Lewis.

Who have also for sale,

40 Half pipes Madeira Wine,

And the said Schooner,

As she came from sea, burthen about 500 barrels; if not sold in a few days she will take in some freight for Salem.

Sept. 8, 1796. d3

For Sale,

Or for Charter to the West-Indies,

THE SHIP

CERES,

Philadelphia Built,

OF Live Oak and Red Cedar, burthen about 3500 barrels, now discharging at Latimer's wharf. This vessel is in excellent repair, well found and will bear a thorough examination, and as soon as discharged will be ready to take in a cargo. For terms apply to

John Vaughan.

July 28 §

FOR SALE,

The ship STAR,

JOHN VANNEMAN, Master,

LYING at Walnut-street wharf, Philadelphia built, of live oak and cedar, will carry about 3200 barrels, is two years old, and in compleat order to receive a cargo—For terms apply to

THOS. & JOHN KETLAND.

Who have also for sale said vessels cargo—consisting of—
Wine and Porter bottles,
Window Glass, 6 by 8 to 16 by 12.
Pipes in boxes
Earthen-Ware in crates.
Grindstones. Coals, Whiting, &c.

Aug. 29 §

ROSS & SIMSON,

HAVE FOR SALE,

EXCELLENT FOURTH PROOF

Jamaica Spirits;

And to dispose of,

The fine, fast-sailing schooner

SWALLOW,

Of Baltimore, about 140 tons burthen.

August 29. d

For Sale or Charter,

THE SNOW

BOSTON,

BURTHEN about 2000 Bbls. of flour—she may be sent to sea at a small expence, her sails and rigging being in very good order—apply to

James Campbell, or
George Latimer.

April 29, §

At South-street wharf,

WILL BE LANDED, Friday, 19th inst August, by snow Hope, from Jamaica, and sloop Sally, from Port-au-Prince,

300 Hhds. COFFEE,
70 Hhds. SUGAR.

Also, the cargo of the Swedish brig Gustaf Adolphe, capt. Ramfre, from Gibraltar,

1st and 4th proof Brandy, in pipes and hhds.
Hazle Nuts in sacks
St. Ubes SALT, for sale by

PETER BLIGHT.

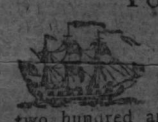
For Charter,

The said brig

GUSTAF ADOLPHE,

A Swede, with a Mediterranean pass, a very fine vessel, about 200 tons burthen. Aug. 18 §2weo2w

For Sale or Charter,



THE FAST SAILING SHIP

LIGHT-HORSE,

LYING at Messr. J. & R. Waln's wharf, two hundred and seventy tons burthen, a stout, strong vessel, and well found. For terms apply to

Joseph Anthony & Co.

Sept. 1. dtf

INDIA SALES.

ON Thursday the 22d inst. at 10 o'clock. A. M. will be sold at the stores of Willings and Francis, a large quantity of INDIA GOODS, imported in the Ganges, from Bengal, consisting of

3000 pieces Gurrahs
2000 do. Bastas, different kinds
3500 do. Cossas, do.
450 do. Humhums, do.
600 do. Patna hdkfs. for women
100 ho. Addaties
80 do Table cloths
300 do. Emerties
80 do. Punjums
300 do. Fine Mulmuls
200 do. Fine Dacca hdkfs.
100 do. worked Muslins
100 do. Doreas
100 do. Book Muslin
100 do. black and colored Persians or Taffeties
1200 do. Bandannoes, chocolate, red and blue
120 do. Choppa Romals
40 quarter casks of Hyson Tea of good quality
40 Souchong

The coarse goods will be sold by the bale, the taffetas and bandannoes in lots to suit the purchasers, the teas by the chest. The whole is entitled to the drawback, and will be sold for approved notes, on a liberal credit.

The goods may be seen from the 15th inst. to the day previous to the sale.

JOHN CONNELLY, Actioneer.

Sep tember 8. d

CABLES,

From 16 to 9½ inches, for sale by

Jeremiah Warder,

July 21 § No 12 north Th-street.

Mordecai Lewis

HAS FOR SALE,

NANKEENS, long and short.
China, well assorted.
Quicksilver.
Diapers
Baftas.
Cossas.
Bandano Handkerchiefs.
Roll Brimstone.

Sept. 6. tr&sfrm

Just Arrived,

In the Snow Boston, James Kirkpatrick, master from Liverpool,

5000 Bushels SALT;
100 Crates QUEENS WARE; and
An Assortment of SHIP CHANDLERY;

FOR SALE

On board, at Pine-street wharf.——Apply to

James Campbell, or
George Latimer.

April 29. §

Wm. HOLDERNESSE,

No. 76 High Street,

HAS received, by the latest arrivals from Europe and the East Indies, a well selected assortment of Silk Mercery, Linen Drapery and Haberdashery Goods; which he will sell, Wholesale and Retail, on the lowest terms;

AMONGST WHICH ARE,

Some fine India muslins embroidered with gold and silver
Superfine Book, Jaconet, and Mulmul ditto
Do do do do Handkerchiefs
Some extra black taffeties, lutestrings and colored Persians
Bandano Handkerchiefs
Long and short Nankeens
English Mantuas of the first quality
Damask table linen and napkins, very fine.
Silk Hosiery, an elegant assortment
Thead and cotton do
Umbrellas—green silk, oil'd do. and do cloth
French cambrics, very fine
Irish Linens, do. &c. &c. June 14 §

FOR SALE,

WINE, London particular Madeira, 4 years old, in pipes and hogsheads
Claret, genuine old, in cases
Gin, in pipes, from Holland
Earthen Ware, in crates
Basket Salt, in hogsheads
Shot, Nos. 6, 7, 1 and 9
Bar Lead, Red and white dry lead
Steel, German and Russia, in barrels
Anchors, cables, junk, bunting, tarpolin canvas,
Tin plates—An invoice Stationary, by

THOMAS & JOHN KETLAND.

July 29 §

At a special meeting of the Board of Directors for establishing useful Manufactures, holden at Paterson, July 8, 1796,

RESOLVED, That a special meeting of the Stockholders of the Society be called on the first Monday, being the third day of October next, at Paterson, by ten of the clock of the same day; then and there to take into consideration the propriety of dissolving the said corporation, agreeably to the law in such case made and provided—and the Stockholders are earnestly requested to attend the said meeting in person or by proxy.

August 27 dt30thO

FOR SALE,

A Complete Font of Brevier,

ENtirely new, and yet unopened. The weight of this font is about 312 lb. It is from the Foundery of Wilson & Sons, Glasgow, and will be sold at cost & charges.

Also for Sale, a pair of Super Royal Chases.

Enquire at the Office of the Gazette of the Unitde States, 119 Chesnut-street. Aug. 19 §4w

A very valuable MERCHANT MILL,

A DISTILLERY and BREWERY, and sundry STONE QUARRIES to be let.

I will rent my merchant Mill at the little Falls of Potowmac, for any term not less than seven, nor more than eleven years, from the first day of September next. The mill-house is 42 by 40 feet, three stories high, built with stone, and has in it three pairs of French Burr Stones, two overshot 18 feet water-wheels, and Evans's machinery complete, with every other thing proper and necessary for carrying on the business with dispatch, and at as little expense as possible, all in good order.—From the mill to my landing on the Potomac river, (where craft, of any burthen may deliver grain and take in flour) it is about 40 yards, and from thence by water to George-Town and the City of Washington, about 3 miles, and to Alexandria about 11 miles. This situation, aided by a sufficient capital, will command the produce of a very extensive back country, where large quantities of wheat and other grain is annually made, the distance to it being from 8 to 10 miles less than to any market town upon the navigation of the Potowmac. There are on the premises a large stone Coopers' shop, a stone granary, and a commodious miller's house. At the landing aforesaid a bridge is now building over the Potomac, which is in great forwardness and probably will be finished the ensuing fall.

There are also on the premises, a Brewery and Distillery, built with stone, in them are three stills, two coppers or boilers, with every necessary article, all new, and in good order, and sufficiently large to carry on the Brewery and Distillery upon a very extensive plan. This property I will rent for the same term of years.

Upon my lands adjoining the premises, and along the banks of the river, where craft may load with ease and dispatch, is an immense quantity of building and foundation stones. Four quarries are now open, and as many more may be opened with ease: the stone taken from these quarries is better, and has the preference at this market, to any other stone brought to it. I will rent these quarries separately or together as may best suit.

On the top of the hill, and about 200 yards from the mill, is a stone Dwelling-house, large enough for the accommodation of a family: also, a kitchen, dairy, smoke-house, &c. and a garden, enclosed and in cultivation, the soil of which is equal in goodness to any in this state. I will also rent this property.

Adjoining to the Brewery and Distillery is a Smith's shop, in which is a complete set of Blacksmith's tools, which I will also rent, and if agreeable I will hire to the tenant two negro blacksmiths, one of them is a complete workman.

If I rent out the stone quarries, I will sell three crafts, which were built for the purpose of carrying stone: they will altogether bring upwards of 90 perch. Immediate possession will be given. For terms apply to the subscriber in this town.

The Mill, Brewery and Distillery, with their appurtenances, will be delivered to the tenant or tenants in good repair, and must be so returned, at the expiration of the lease or leases.

PHILIP RICHARD FENDALL.

Alexandria, Aug. 16—25 §3w

FOR SALE,

COFFEE, in hhds. bbls. & bags
COTTON, of Demerara, and
SOAL-LEATHER
} entitled to drawback

Also,

BOSTON BEEF, and Mould and Dipt CANDLES.

Apply to ISAAC HARVEY, Jun.
No. 5 south Water-street.

8 mo. 20. §3w

Sales of India Goods.

The Cargo of the ship Ganges, capt. Tingay, from Calcutta and Bengal,

CONSISTING OF

A Large and general assortment of Bengal and Madras COTTON and SILK GOODS.

AMONG WHICH ARE

A variety fine worked and plain Muslins,

Doreas, &c. Also,

A Quantity of Excellent Sugar,

In boxes and bags—and BLACK PEPPER,

For Sale by

Willings & Francis,

No. 21 Penn Street.

June 8 §

French Goods.

Received by the Sally, Mitchell, from Havre-de-Grace,

20 Trunks
1 Case
} Ladies' SHOES of all colors sorts and sizes
1 Ditto white and colored Silk STOCKINGS
1 Ditto Fine LAWN
1 Ditto best fine CAMBRIC
1 Ditto Ladies' best shammy and Grenoble Gloves

For Sale by THOMAS & JOHN KETLAND.

Aug. 24 §

Dutch Goods,

Received by the Pennsylvania, from Amsterdam,

GIN, in pipes
Morlaix
Ticklenburgs
Osnaburgs
} In Bales
German
Harlem
Hollands
Ravens
} Stripes, in cases
Bedticks, in ditto
Brittagnes
Platilles
} DUCK, in ditto

For Sale by *THOMAS & JOHN KETLAND.*

Aug. 29 §

For Sale,

A Three story BRICK HOUSE and Lot, in Chesnut street, between Front and Second streets, in which Messrs. James Calbraith & Co. have for many years (and now do) carried on business.

Possession will be given in one month, or sooner.

For terms apply to WILLIAM BELL, or
HECTOR CALBRAITH.

April 21. §

A Book-Keeper,

OR Clerk's place is wanted by a person properly qualified, and whose character will be found unexceptionable. Apply to the Printer.

Aug. 11 tf

To be Sold,

A valuable Lot of Ground,

AT the south-east corner of Market and Front-streets, extending on Maket-street one hundred feet, to the house occupied by R. Aitkin and Son, and twenty-five feet on Front-street, with the buildings thereon—The corner house, now in possession of James Stokes, is well known, having been many years occupied as the merchants coffee house. It is proposed to divide the ground into convenient lots for stores, for which, from its excellent situation for business, it seems particularly suited; or, if most agreeable to purchasers, it will be sold together.

For terms apply to

Israel Pleasants, or
Charles & Joseph Pleasants.

Sept. 8. dtf

DUTY ON CARRIAGES.

Notice is hereby Given,

THAT agreeably to an act of Congress of the United States of America, passed at Philadelphia, the 28th day of May, 1796; laying duties on Carriages, for the conveyance of persons, and repealing the former acts for that purpose.—That there shall be levied, collected and paid, upon all carriages for the conveyance of persons, which shall be kept by or for any person, for his or her own use, or to let out to hire, or for the conveying of passengers, the several duties and rates following, to wit.

For and upon every Coach, 15 dols.
upon every Chariot, 12 dols.
upon every Post Chariot, 12 dols.
upon every Post Chaise, 12 dols.
upon every Phaeton, with or without top, 9 dols
upon every Coachee, 9 dols.
upon other Carriages, having panneled work above, with blinds, glasses or curtains, 9 dols.
upon four wheel carriages, having framed posts and tops with steel springs, 6 dols.
upon four wheel top Carriages, with wooden or iron springs or jacks, 3 dols.
upon curricles with tops, 3 dols.
upon chaises with tops, 3 dols.
upon chairs with tops, 3 dols.
upon sulkies with tops, 3 dols.
upon other two wheel top carriages, 3 dols.
upon two wheel carriages, with steel or iron springs, 3 dols.
For and upon all other two wheel carriages, 2 dols.
upon every four wheel carriage, having framed posts and tops, and resting upon wooden spars, 2 dols.

The Collectors of the Revenue of the first survey of the District of Pennsylvania, will attend daily, until the 30th day of September next, for the purpose of receiving the duties on Carriages, at No. 117, in Race or Sassafras street, in the City of Philadelphia, at the house of Daniel S. Clair, Esq. in the County of Montgomery; and at the house of Abraham Dubois, Esq. in the County of Bucks; of which all persons possessed of such Carriages are desired to take notice.

Notice is also given,

TO all retail dealers in Wines, and foreign distilled spirituous liquors, that licences will be granted to them; one licence for carrying on the business of retailing of Wines, in a less quantity, or in less quantities than 30 gallons—and one licence for carrying on the business of retailing Spirituous liquors in less quantities than 20 gallons, at the same time and at the same places, by the officers legally authorized to grant such licences.

WILLIAM NICHOLS,
Inspector of the Revenue of the first survey of the district of Pennsylvania.

Office of Inspection, at Philadelphia, 21st July, 1796. § 3o

Great is TRUTH and must prevail.

JUST PUBLISHED,

And for sale at No 41 Chesnut-street by J. ORMROD,

An Apology for the Bible,

By R. WATSON, D. D. F. R. S.

Bishop of Landaff, &c.

Being a complete refutation of Paine's *Age of Reason,*

And the only answer to the Second Part.

August 30. dtf

THIS DAY IS PUBLISHED,

By H. & P. RICE, No. 16, Second-street, and No. 50, Market street.

A VISIT TO THE

Philadelphia Prison;

BEING an accurate and particular Description of the wise and humane Administration adopted in every part of that building; containing also an account of the gradual reformation and present improved state of the Penal Laws of Pennsylvania; with Observations on the injustice and impolicy of capital punishments.

Together with an Appendix,

Containing tables of crimes, and quarterly statements of the expenditures of the Prison, with the amount of the labour of the convicts.

By a Gentleman of South-Carolina

"Lay the axe to the root and teach governments humanity. It is their sanguinary punishments which corrupt mankind." [*Rights of Man.*]

Sept. 7 dtf

THIS DAY IS PUBLISHED,

[Price one quarter of a dollar]

Embellished with a curious FRONTISPIECE,

The Adventures of a PORCUPINE;

Or the VILLAIN UNMASKED,

BEING the Memoirs of a notorious Rogue lately in the British army, and ci-devant member of an extensive LIGHT FINGERED association in England. Containing a narrative of the most extraordinary and unexampled depravity of conduct perhaps ever exhibited to the world, in a Letter to a young gentleman in New-York.

"These things are strange, but not more strange than true."

To which is added,

A Postscript to Peter Porcupine:

Being remarks on a Pamphlet, lately published by him, entitled, his "Life and Adventures."

BY DANIEL DETECTOR.

"I'll tell the bold fac'd villain that he lies."

Sold by A. & J. G HENDERSON, corner of Relief and Carter's Alley, back of No 77, Dock street, and by the different bookfellers in this city.

Sept. 7. mw&f

JUST PUBLISHED,

And for Sale at the shop of WILLIAM COBBETT, opposite Christ Church,

A PRINT, entitled

The SWAN *and the* WICK,

Or the *Treaty* of *Amity* and *Commerce* scornfully rejected.

May be had at the same place—

PORCUPINE, a print.
The BLUE SLOP, a pamphlet.
A PILL FOR P. P. do.
The IMPOSTOR DETECTED, do.

Sept. 5 3

Evening School,

No. 201, ARCH STREET.

S. LEWIS respectfully informs his friends and the public, that his Evening School for YOUNG GENTLEMEN will commence on Monday, 12th September, for the winter season.

Sept. 8. d4

St. CROIX SUGAR and MOLASSES.

Landing from on board the schooner Little Tom, Capt. Thomas Dennett, at Race-street wharf,

A choice parcel of St. Croix Sugar, and a few hogsheads of Molasses.

For Sale by

Pragers and Co.

August 30 d10

70,000 Pieces Nankeens,

Of the best quality and on reasonable terms,

FOR SALE BY

Philip Nicklin & Co.

August 26. dtf

Lottery

FOR raising six thousand six hundred and sixty-seven dollars and fifty cents, by a deduction of fifteen per cent from the prizes, and not two blanks to a prize. viz

1	Prize of	5000 dollars is dollars	5000
1		1000	1000
1		500	500
5		200	1000
20		100	2000
99		50	4950
200		25	5000
2000		10	20,000
5	Last drawn numbers of 1000 dollars each,		5000
2332 Prizes.			44,450
4018 Blanks.			
6350 Tickets at Seven Dollars each,			44,450

By order of the Directors of the Society for establishing Useful Manufactures, the superintendants of the Paterson Lottery have requested the Managers to offer the foregoing Scheme to the public, and have directed them to refund the money to those persons who have purchased in the former Lottery, or exchange the tickets for tickets in this Lottery.

The lottery has actually commenced drawing, and will continue until finished. A list of the Blanks and Prizes may be seen at the office of William Blackburn, No. 64 south Second street, who will give information where tickets may be procured.

Dated this 17th day of June, 1796.

J. N. CUMMING,
JACOB R. HARDENBERG,
JONATHAN RHEA,
} Managers.

dtf eo

Washington Lottery.

THE Eighteenth and Nineteenth Days' Drawing of the Washington Lottery, No. 2, are received at the office No. 234, Market-street, where tickets may be examined.

N. B. Information given where tickets in all the other lotteries may be procured.

September 8, 1796. df

From the SALEM GAZETTE. Sept. 2.

SUMMARY.

THE advantages to the allies were never more equivocal, than at the preſent time. The French enjoy the pride of victory, and enrich themſelves on the Seas, upon which they have been defeated. The Dutch, againſt whom every thing has been predicted, from Pruſſia at one time, and at another from the Statholder, from the loſs of commerce, from French tyranny, from the Scheld, and their internal commotions, find in their temperance, frugality and induſtry, their former ample reſources, and the interference of their ally is only as they require. The appearance of a Ruſſian fleet in the Atlantic was announced, but we have not yet been told to aſſociate terror with the event. That they are to receive ſupplies from their northern regions, is all that has for ſome time been reported reſpecting them. They have not even a part in the ſolitary captures, which are reported at greater length, than the moſt important victories of Italy. From the North we hear often that Ruſſia threatens Sweden, whom ſhe cannot fear, and yet dares not to deſpiſe. And theſe angry negociations, which we know not how far they partake of private prejudices, are the only works of fame, which have been atchieved, ſince the conqueſt of Poland, by this great nation. The Emperor does not appear to be ſupported by the hearty concurrence of the Empire. From Italy the French have entered upon his dominions, while his General complains that he can make no reſiſtance, or aſſert the independence belonging to the name of the Roman Empire. His General on the Rhine is publicly preaching againſt deſertion, while the Emperor is thought to be negotiating for leave to negociate with his formidable enemies. The Spaniards find ſpirits, they never felt before. While the terrors of a French invaſion were near, and their forces which could be oppoſed were unworthy of confidence, they had only deſtruction in their view. They had openly deteſted the principles and the character of the French revolution. They had inſpired a general terror at their inſults to the eſtabliſhment of the Catholic Church, and maintained a policy, which might diſſolve at the name of liberty. They negociated, and they found all their prejudices ſurmounted. In no alliance have they ever appeared more ſincere. The French, whom they reproached, they now confeſs have ſome virtues, and ſome honour. They have experienced a general joy without convulſions of the State. And by the concurrence of the eccleſiaſtical power of Rome, have accompliſhed without violence a reformation of the religious orders. Their army marches at their own will. Their fleet is under their own command, and they are the meſſengers and miniſters of peace to their neighbours. This new ſituation forces itſelf upon the public notice, and is a reply to many inſinuations againſt the French nation. The French incurſions into Italy may have ſome of the evils of the Cruſades, and yet not be without greater advantages. Europe has been more happy, ſince thoſe bold acts of enthuſiaſm, and the bold claims of ſuperſtition in the Chriſtian world may ſoon be no more. The Danes have conſummated their prudence, and have paid the tribute, to which greater nations ſubmit, of ſoliciting and purchaſing a peace with Algiers. Even in this age of light and truth, the policy of Europe has ſuffered a nation to exiſt, whoſe ſupport is war with commerce, whoſe Law is depredation, and whoſe tribute is for the freedom of the Sea. A Grotius and a Selden exhauſted hiſtory to eſtabliſh, or diſpute the dominion of the Seas. But the privilege denied by enlightened nations to each other is ſurrendered voluntarily to the Barbarians of Africa. This is not policy with morality. England rides ſecure upon the Storm. Triumphant on the Seas, and ſafe from invaſion, ſhe commands the wars, which deſolate nations. Proud of her monarchy, and powerful in her laws, ſhe defies her enemies. Her Allies fear to inſult her will, and chuſe to obey. Rich even by her debts, ſhe holds the greateſt reſources, and flouriſhes in wars, which make the world tremble.

AT HOME. We truſt all things are in peace. The tale from Wilmington reſpecting the emigrants who have ſought our peaceful ſhores, demands the vigilance of the magiſtrate to puniſh the cruel avarice which has ſacrificed the innocent to its rapacity. We are happy to hear that this ſubject has gained the public attention. We learn, that Gen. C. C. Pinckney is to ſucceed Mr. Monro as our Ambaſſador to France, and that this gentleman will do honour to his country. Joel Barlow, the hero of liberty, is to be the American Conſul at Algiers. By the laſt accounts, the mortality continued in St. Domingo, but more in Port-au-Prince than at the Mole. The French were in motion againſt Jeremie, and the Engliſh were collecting a force at the Mole. The French have little to do, while the ravages of diſeaſe are ſo cruel. Jamaica, and perhaps no part of the Weſt-Indies is friendly to the conſtitution of the Americans, who viſit at this ſeaſon. Many deaths are reported to us. In the States, the mortality has not been ſo alarming as in ſome years paſt. Reports from Charleſton are not ſo diſtreſſing, and we truſt that appearances are leſs threatening in the different parts of our own ſtate. In our political affairs there is general quiet. Some queſtions will remain to agitate the public mind, and demand the national vigilance, and in the reſpective States there are ſome temporary jealouſies. In the Teneſſee, the Governor has convoked the Aſſembly on the ſubject of a difference in the laws of the Union, from thoſe which exiſt in that Territory, in order to amend or petition. And the late aſſeſſments of Rhode-iſland have produced or been accompanied with competitions between Newport and Providence. But theſe are not we truſt ſerious affairs. In Boſton, their rival Theates have drawn the public attention to the expences they create, and to the advantages which are derived from them. It is agreed, that the moral advantages ought to be very great, to indemnify for the purchaſe. We hear from Philadelphia that a portrait of Rittenhouſe may be preſerved for poſterity, and that the public have the offer from an ingenious hand. Patriotiſm is invaluable to all nations; and one method of inſpiring it is, gratitude to national benefactors—to the friends of ſcience and of government—to great men, and to inventive genius. What patriot would not preſer impreſſions of the heroes of his country, from wooden blocks, to adorn his apartments, to the richeſt papers of China, the beſt hangings, or the deareſt ornaments? We hope ſuch works will be encouraged, and that every apartment will teach our children the hiſtory of their country, from the moſt ſimple ornaments which can adorn it. Let not France be more fond of her rich collections, or England ſhew the monuments of her dead with more generous pride, than America retains the love of all who have aided her infancy, and nurſed her conſtitution. Let every metal, and the variouſly moulded clay, ſpeak her gratitude, and let her humbleſt ſons live under the countenances of her beſt men. The good preacher may then live with poſterity; the good magiſtrate publiſh the authority of the laws; the patriot may proclaim liberty; the artiſt inflame genius; and the immortal writer call to the peruſal of his ſacred pages, or the recollection of his wiſdom, wherever his name can be known. This is the luxury which virtue claims; this is the pride which education may teach; and this is the honour which Chriſtianity has ſanctiſied.

COMMERCE OF LONDON.

The following ſketch of the Commerce of the Port of London, is ſaid to be taken from the moſt authentic documents, and ſupported by incontrovertable evidence:

Of the goods imported into London, the exportation, in the time of peace, bore a proportion of four to twelve to the importation; that is, one 3d part of the import was conſumed by other nations; the goods ſent to various parts of England coaſtwiſe not being included in this proportion of four.

Since the commencement of the war, and particularly during the two laſt years, both imports and exports have conſiderably increaſed: and the proportion of the exports to the imports, has been much greater. The imports during each of theſe years, amounted to about fourteen or fifteen millions; in 1794, the exports of foreign goods amounted to ſeven millions, and in 1795, to upwards of eight millions.

The value of the exports from the port of London, upon an average of three years preceding the war, amounted to four millions. Their average value ſince the war, is a third greater.

In the above ſtatement of value, the calculation has been regulated by the ancient entries in the Inſpector-General's book; that is, merchandiſe has been ſet down at the price it bore a century ago. To obtain the true value, every one of the preceding ſums muſt be doubled; and it ſhould be alſo obſerved, that the duty is not included in the eſtimate.

The exports in 1794, including Britiſh manufactures, amounted to above ſixteen millions; of theſe, therefore, nine millions were Britiſh manufactures. The true value of foreign exports was fourteen millions; and that of the Britiſh manufactures, probably, in the ſame proportion to their nominal price.

The effect of the deſtruction of Holland, in increaſing our foreign exports, is obvious, by throwing into our hands the carrying trade, which it was once the greateſt care of the Dutch to preſerve; and the effect of the ruinous ſtate of France is equally obvious, in the greater quantity of Britiſh goods exported to ſupply the place of thoſe commodities which France once furniſhed.

PORTSMOUTH (N. H.) Sept. 1.

Perhaps the oldeſt man living never recollects ſo ſudden a tranſition in the weather, to have happened, as ſince Monday laſt, when the thermometer ſtood at 90, Tueſday forenoon at 86, afternoon fell to 64, and in the night to freezing, and on Wedneſday morning ice was ſeen in ſeveral parts of this town of conſiderable thickneſs.

During the laſt week was ſeen off Portſmouth harbour, a ſea *ſerpent*, which was ſuppoſed to be near one hundred feet in length, as it ſhewed itſelf out of water 40 feet; it was as big round as a barrel.

FROM BIDDEFORD (Maine) Aug. 30.

A ſhip belonging to Mr. Cutts, arrived there from the Weſt-Indies, on board of which was a man ſick of the yellow fever; his father went on board to carry him to his houſe, on Sunday; and on the Friday following the father was taken with the ſame diſorder and died the next day; his ſon died the night following. The pilot, who brought in the ſhip, was taken ill on Thurſday and died the next day.

Since the above was wrote, a number more we hear are ſick, and ſome dead.

PROVIDENCE (R. I.) Sept. 5.

It is not clearly aſcertained whether there is a choice of a federal repreſentative in the room of Mr. Malbone. The general opinion is, that there has been a ſmall majority of votes in favor of Mr. Champlin.

Died, at Newport, on Tueſday laſt, in the 55th year of his age, much lamented, *Henry Marchant*, Eſq. Diſtrict Judge for the ſtate of Rhode-Iſland and Providence Plantations. Previous to the revolution he had been employed as agent for this then colony at the court of Great-Britain; he was long a member of our legiſlature, and had repreſented this ſtate in the Congreſs of the United States. The duties of the various truſts repoſed in him, were diſcharged with honor to himſelf and his conſtituents. In the more private walks of life he was not leſs reſpectable; univerſal benevolence, with every ſocial virtue, marked his character; and in him were united the gentleman, the inflexible patriot, the honeſt man, and undiſſembling Chriſtian. The death of ſuch a citizen may juſtly be conſidered as a public loſs; to his bereaved family it muſt prove irreparable.

WORCESTER, Auguſt 31.

The dyſentery prevails in ſeveral of the neighbouring towns; in this town, during five weeks paſt, 26 young children, all under ſix years of age, have died with this and other diſorders, and only three adults. Excepting in a few inſtances, thoſe of a mature age, who have been attacked with the dyſentery, in this place, have had it very mildly; it has been moſt fatal to children who were teething. Many alarming reports, we are told, are circulating abroad reſpecting the ſickneſs in this place; but the ſtatement now given is accurate.

BOSTON, September 3.

A correſpondent ſays, that the officers of Britiſh frigates have been uniform in their declarations, that they wiſh not to interrupt or impede the commerce of the United States; but that it is their duty to ſearch for the property of their enemies, wherever it can be found. They declare they have information that vaſt quantities of French and Dutch property are conſtantly transferring in neutral veſſels, and as they cannot inveſtigate facts on the ocean, it is their right, agreeable to the laws of nations, to ſend veſſels which they ſuſpect have ſuch property on board, for examination into the neareſt ports. That as to the impreſſment of ſeamen, they know they are authoriſed by the laws of their country, to impreſs all Britiſh born ſubjects; and that by theſe laws no ſubject can withdraw his allegiance—nor can he ſcreen himſelf by any protections whatever—and that whenever they through miſtake preſs an American, they are obliged, at the peril of loſing their commiſſions, to diſcharge him the inſtant they diſcover him ſo to be.

September 5.

Arrived on Friday laſt, the ſchooner Lucy, captain Beatley, 30 days from Guadaloupe.

Captain Beatley's cargo, conſiſting chiefly of proviſions, was purchaſed by the French commiſſaries and punctually paid for, as was alſo all the cargoes that arrived there within his knowledge. In ſhort, the Americans were treated with the utmoſt juſtice and friendſhip by Victor Hugues and the other officers in Guadaloupe.

Captain Beatley informs—that an action took place, off the bay of Baſſeterre, on the 24th of July, between a French privateer and an Engliſh brig; the Frenchman mounting 6 four pounders and carrying 28 men, the brig 12 nines and ſixes, and 25 men. The action laſted about 30 minutes before the Engliſh called for quarters, the captain loſing his life after he had ſtruck his coloure.—The French loſt one man—the Britiſh had ſeveral wounded in boarding, though none killed except the captain.

He further informs, that four days previous to the above, a long and ſevere engagement happened between an Engliſh frigate, called the Beaulieu, of 44, but carrying 48 guns, and a French frigate carrying 40 guns. The action laſted 3 hours, or thereabouts, but a 74 coming down relieved the Engliſh, otherwiſe ſhe muſt have been carried into Baſſeterre—the action being fought but two leagues from that bay. The Republicans landed the ſame day—having about 50 wounded, and near the ſame number killed. Captain Beatley ſaw three men the day after, who had deſerted the Engliſh man-of-war; they told him the Bully had loſt 100 men, as far as they could underſtand. *(Chron.)*

CHAMBERSBURG, Auguſt 25.

At a public meeting of a very conſiderable number of the inhabitants of the county of Huntingdon, at the borough of Huntingdon, on the 18th day of Auguſt inſt. in purſuance of notice, for the purpoſe of taking into conſideration the propriety of nominating a ſuitable character to repreſent us in the houſe of repreſentatives of the United States—to be announced as a candidate with the approbation of our fellow-citizens, and to be ſupported as ſuch, at the enſuing election, in the diſtrict compoſed of the counties of Franklin, Bedford, Huntingdon and Somerſet.

It was unanimouſly agreed to nominate William M. Brown, Eſq. of Chambersburg.

Reſolved, unanimouſly, that we will exert ourſelves to elect him; and at the ſame time, we requeſt the aid of our fellow-citizens throughout the diſtrict.

And further,

Reſolved, that our proceedings be publiſhed in the Franklin Repoſitory without delay.

By order of the meeting,

BENJAMIN ELLIOT, Chairman.

Atteſt.

JOHN CADWALLADER, Sec'ry.

Auguſt 20, 1796.

CONTINUATION OF

Foreign Intelligence,

By the late arrivals at New-York.

LONDON, July 12.

On Saturday Paris papers were received in town to the 5th inſtant. By theſe we learn, that the French General Moreau, after the capture of Kehl, as mentioned in our laſt, had proceeded againſt Fribourg, in the Briſgau, which after a deſperate conflict, he obtained poſſeſſion of, having defeated the Auſtrians with conſiderable loſs.

An article in the Paris papers reports the above event, in the following terms: "The army of the Rhine and Moſelle has gained another victory beyond the Rhine: they have entered Fribourg, in the Briſgau, after a long and bloody battle, in which it is ſaid that the Emperor's regiment of Cuiraſſiers was almoſt entirely cut to pieces. Prodigies of valour took place on both ſides.

"In the above engagement an Auſtrian cavalier was taken priſoner by the French. He ſays that Conde's army made part of the Auſtrian army, and that it amounted to 16,000 men; but that is of no conſequence (added the priſoner) you will take them all, for they tremble like hares."

The Empreſs of Ruſſia has publiſhed a notification to the Imperial Diet, in conſequence of "being bound by new engagements, moſt intimately with the head of the Empire;" in which ſhe ſummons the different Princes to remain faithful to the Emperor in the war—declares "that her troops are in fact ready to march, but her Majeſty thought that ſhe ſhould render a more eſſential ſervice *by making a declaration.*"

An official account was publiſhed at Peterſburgh on the 15th ult. of the capture of the important fortreſs of Derbens, upon the Caſpian Sea, by the Ruſſian General Subow, on the 10th of May, after a bombardment of ten days. Upwards of 12,000 privates were made priſoners, with the Khan that commanded them, and ſeveral other officers of diſtinction. Immenſe magazines and a great quantity of artillery were found in the place.

A violent ſtorm of thunder and lightning fell on the city of Peterſburgh, in the night of the 22d of May. Forty-ſix galies and twenty four gun boats were burned to aſhes.—The apartments of the Empreſs at Larſkozelo received conſiderable damage.

Some frigates are ordered from Portſmouth for the iſland of Jerſey, for its further protection.

The Earl and Counteſs of Jerſey have formally reſigned their ſituations in the houſhold of the Prince and Princeſs of Wales—Lady Gwider is appointed ſucceſſor to her ladyſhip as lady in waiting to her Royal Highneſs, in which capacity ſhe will appear this day at Carlton-houſe.

Lord Gwider (late Sir Peter Burrell) ſucceeds Earl Jerſey as maſter of the horſe to his Royal Highneſs, but this appointment has not been formally announced.

The principal Jew merchants of the city have liberally ſubſcribed 12,000l. to eſtabliſh an hoſpital for the poor of all countries.

Mr. Whitebread has ſold one half of his extenſive brewery to his brewer, his ſtore-clerk, and another perſon; the other half he retains.

HULL, July 15.

The Ranger ſloop of war, the Seagull and King George cutters, are arrived in theſe roads this day, to take under their convoy the ſhips for the Baltic.

A letter from Mr. John Martinſon, maſter of the Mary, of this port, ſtates, that the Mary is arrived at London, having on board three maſters and their ſhips' companies, from Norway, who had been taken by a French privateer. The Frenchman would have taken them but for their guns. He drank a glaſs of grog with Mr. Martinſon and then departed.

The North Britain, Edmund, from Davis's Streights, fall ſhip, with ſeven ſeals, is arrived here this tide.

The Volunteer, Bedlington, from Greenland, is arrived at Whitby. She ſtates, that the Caroline of Hull had got 3 fiſh and 1500 ſeals, Truelove 3 fiſh, John 1 fiſh 500 ſeals, Robert of Peterhead 2 fiſh, Latona of Aberdeen 5 fiſh, and the Lively of Whitby was clean.

The following ſhips and veſſels are ready at Fluſhing, waiting for a fair wind, and deſtined for the North Seas:

The Incorruptible, of 44 guns, a fine ſhip; a frigate of 36 guns; the Republican, pierced for 36 guns, mounts 32; two barques, with three ſtrokes of yellow in the top, no head, and very much reſemble Swedes; mount 22 guns each; one of the ſame with black ſides, of 20 guns; a ſnow of the ſame deſcription, with 16 guns; a narrow ſterned ſnow, with a Dutch frigate and guard ſhip, of 50 guns.

The Queen of Portugal has ordered Janquiera, joining to the city of Liſbon, to be erected a free port, after the cloſe of the preſent year.

One of the largeſt oxen at this time in England was bred by and is now the property of H. Peirſe, Eſq. of Bedale. He is riſing ſeven years old; meaſures ſix yards and a half in length, five yards round the cheſt, and is near ſeven feet high, and ſuppoſed to weigh upwards of 300 ſtone.

A few days ago, the Rev. Melville Horne, late chaplain at Sierra Leone, in Africa, and author of the "Letters on Miſſions," was inducted into the vicarage of Olney, Bucks, on the preſentation of the Right Hon. the Earl of Dartmouth.

One thouſand guineas have been ſubſcribed by the Tufton family, towards defraying the expence of Mr. Honeywood's conteſt for the county of Kent.

Laſt Tueſday, Montgomery, the proprietor of the Sheffield paper, was releaſed from his impriſonment in the Caſtle of York.

Yates, the old comedian, died, it ſeems, in a paſſion, becauſe eels had not been bought for his dinner. His houſe keeper, after being reproved for her omiſſion, went out to get ſome; on her return ſhe found him leaning on a table with his head on his hands, and ſpoke to him ſeveral times before ſhe perceived he was dead. A female pupil diſputes with the heirs at law the old man's property, of which ſhe has got entire poſſeſſion. The heirs aſſert no will was ever made by him, and the buſineſs goes into Chancery.

JUST ARRIVED, from Liſbon,

And for Sale by the Subſcribers,

Liſbon Wine,

In pipes and quarter-caſks;

5000 Buſhels Liſbon Salt.

Jeſſe & Robert Waln.

Sept. 10. dtf

FOR LONDON,

The capital ſhip CERES,

To ſail ſoon:—For freight or paſſage apply to DAVY, ROBERTS & Co. or

John Vaughan,

September 10. Front-ſtreet.

FOR SALE,

The Schooner LARK,

One Hundred and twenty tons burthen. A new veſſel well found, well built, & ſails extremely faſt. For terms apply to the maſter on board, or to

Joſeph Anthony & Co.

If the above veſſel is not ſold in a few days, ſhe will take freight on very low terms for Boſton.

Sept. 10. d

RAYNER TAYLOR,

MUSIC PROFESSOR,

No. 96, NORTH-SIXTH STREET.

RESPECTFULLY informs his Scholars, that he has re-commenced his attendance after the ſummer vacation; and, as uſual, teaches Ladies Singing and the Piano Forte. Sept. 3. 3t

A Handſome, well-broke

SADDLE HORSE,

For Sale enquire at the Conеſtogo Stables, the owner having no uſe for him.

Aug. 22 m&ſ2w

PHILADELPHIA,

SATURDAY EVENING, SEPTEMBER 10, 1796.

The Courrier Francois of yesterday morning says, that letters from Tobago announce that the people there are under apprehensions of a visit from the French and Dutch, and have in consequence laid an embargo on the Americans.

A writer in the Pittsburgh Gazette, speaking of the Western insurrection, says, "It is my opinion, that if the Western country had never been infested with a Findley or a Gallatin, it would safely have escaped all those evils."

As corresponding with the sentiments uniformly supported in this Gazette, we with pleasure republish, from the NEW WORLD of this morning, the following article:

"Among the many circumstances which set the American character in an honourable point of light, no one is calculated to shed more lustre than the warm solicitude for a general peace. While the uproar of war resounds through Europe, and spreads alarm and desolation over a large portion of the earth, we remain in tranquility, and rise on the general ruin. Our produce is elevated to an unprecedented height, and our enterprize finds a lucrative field both at home and abroad. Were interest alone to determine our motives, we would encourage, rather than repress, the war; we would pray for its extension and deprecate its termination.

"But let the truth be told. The American people fervently wish the war over. Their humanity and love of justice triumph over pecuniary considerations. There exists not a doubt that nine out of ten of our citizens, were the question submitted to them, would put a period to the war.

"Contemplate the almost unvarying hostility of one nation to another in past as well as present times, view the exultation which has marked the rise of one people on the ruin or miserable depression of another, and say, Americans, whether you do not feel a triumph of virtue in your own breasts, on exercising as high a shade of philanthropy as consists with your own welfare."

It is an ungentlemanly practice which is adopted by some Editors of newspapers, of availing themselves with little or no apparent hesitation, of whatever degree of credit may be supposed to attach itself to productions original in the papers of others. This mode of conducting is almost peculiar to the United States, as no other community affords so many instances of it. How such persons can reconcile their conduct to the principles of candor and generosity, they themselves can best judge. It certainly is not indicative of genius and a nice sense of honor; for where these are united, no man will think it derogatory to his own character to acknowledge merit in a cotemporary.

COMMUNICATION.

Some eastern travellers have reported, that the British treaty is unpopular in the New-England states.

It is, however to be observed, that travellers too often detail their own sentiments for the opinions of others. That this is the fact in the present instance, appears from a certificate lately published, in which a candidate for the office of representative in Congress is held up as a friend to the treaty, in order to remove objections from the minds of the electors arising from reports that he was opposed to it. The intrinsic merits or demerits of the treaty [illegible] may be depended on as true, that it served so fully to develope the plans of the antifederal junto, as to become a rallying point to the friends of the peace, liberty and safety of the United States, and as such has already been of infinite service to our country.

The following remarks were made by a Committee of the French National Legislature, who reported a Law against Popular Societies, *which received the sanction of the Councils in March last:*

"The rapid progress of the Pantheon, said the Chairman, ought to make you acquainted with the career of those societies. People met at first with the purest intentions, to support the constitution, to revive patriotism, to lend assistance to the government, to preach obedience to the law. But this cool and collected career does not accord with the *ambitious pretensions* of leaders; places and wealth are sought; men become furious at not having been elected into government; government is railed against; they are accused of *Chouannerie*, and of persecuting the real patriots; it is necessary to destroy the government. The lightening is not quicker than the success of a seditious orator, who, skilled in stirring the passions of the multitude, can at will captivate their benevolence, exasperate them by a picture of the ills which he has endured, and stimulate them against those persons whom he accuses as the authors. The Athenians had just received from *Solon* a republican constitution. PISISTRATUS preached up the division of lands; he gave them fetters, and that light, though courageous people, who had braved all Asia, were sujected to to the yoke of thirty tyrants.

"After the death of Charles I, England was disposed to receive a Republican Government, but factions arose and disputed the empire. The temples and churches, transformed into clubs, became so many tribunes, where vehement orators delivered, some, sentiments of royalty, others of anarchy, a few preached the principles of liberty.

"In the midst of these different parties, Cromwell let fall his mask; and under the title of Protector took the place of that tyrant whom he had just punished.

"At his death, the members of the long Parliament, who had been the instruments of CROMWELL's elevation, were called the *only patriots*, the only men worthy of forming the national representation; and those men who seemed to be attached to the republic only the better to conceal their real attachment to royal tyranny, re-established the throne and the people suffered themselves to be placed again under the yoke of monarchy.

"Thus, the British cabinet finds in the history of its country, useful lessons to hurt us; and it would be serving the English government in a wonderful manner, if we suffered popular societies to subsist.

"You cannot limit the liberty of the press without giving to the government a censorial authority, which would be adverse to all principles. But if you permit the liberty of the clubs, you will destroy the order that is established.

"The elements of clubs are in their nature destructive. If the government preserves liberty, the clubs destroy it. If the government tends to slavery, it will make use of the clubs as an instrument. Thus the existence of clubs is the only hope of the royalists.

"Representatives, either annihilate the clubs, or the clubs will annihilate the republic.

"Citizens, let our hearts burn with hatred against royalty, and against jacobinism: let us in future, like the Directory, recognize only two classes of men—those *who are for the Constitution*, and those *who are against it*."

BY THIS DAY's MAIL.

NEW-YORK, September 9.

Yesterday evening died, Peter T. Curtenius, Esq. Auditor-General of this state.

"A Wit's a Feather, and a Chief's a Rod—
"*An honest Man*'s the noblest work of God."
[*Pope.*]

The squadron under the command of Adm. Murray consists of the Resolution of 74 guns, Assistance and Trusty of 50 guns,—Thetis, Topaze, Thisbe, Prevoyante, Hussar, Ratson, and Cleopatra frigates—Lynx, Esperance, Spencer, Bonetta, and Bermuda sloops.

Capt. Chipman, of the ship Polly, from Glasgow, spoke in the latitude of 41, 46, long. 35, 38, four French frigates on a cruise for the Jamaica fleet. The commodore took Capt. C. on board, examined his papers, and told him he was bound for the banks of Newfoundland, to take the Newfoundland fleet, but he was afraid the convoy of the Jamaica fleet was too heavy for him: after his cruise was out, he said he intended for Philadelphia, as one of his ships was very leaky. The commodore's ship was called Andromache.

In lat. 38, 29, long. 40, 11, spoke a brig called the American Hero, Capt. M'Dougal, from New-York, bound to Madeira.

Lat. 39, 4, long. 42, 11, spoke a brig from the Brazils bound to Lisbon.

Lat. 38, 29, long. 51, 2, spoke the ship Minerva, Capt. Crowninshield, of Salem, from Bengal, out 4 months, bound for Hamburg.

The following vessels touched at the island of Ascension.
Ship John, Ward, bound to Salem.
Minerva, Crowninshield, do.
Lemon, Rich, of Boston.
Ketch John, Derby, of Salem, bound to the Isle of France, left Ascension, June 8.
Brig Rose, Meany, Philadelphia, and
Schooner Woodbridge, Pinckham, Boston.

By Capt. Ryan, who arrived yesterday, in 45 days from Cadiz, we learn that the French fleet under Admiral Richery lay there when he sailed, and that the English fleet under Admiral Mann was still cruising off the harbour, except one ship that was sent to convoy the merchantmen from Cadiz to Gibraltar.

The ship Venilia, Adamson, is arrived at Bristol in 28 days from this port.

The ship Barrington, Stewart, arrived at Leith the middle of June, from this port.

CHARLESTON, August 25.

Died on the evening of the 23d inst. at the house of Mr. Richard M'Millan, King Street, Benjamin Clarke, M.D. (son of the Rev. Dr. Thomas Clarke) aged 32 years, lately from Abbeville County, Ninety Six District. In all the different situations of life, he uniformly supported the character of a Good Man.

August 26.

Died on Friday evening the 19th inst. in her 19th year, Mrs. Elizabeth Eggleston; wife of Mr. John Eggleston.

On Wednesday morning the 24th inst. miss Mary Wrighten, daughter of the late Mrs. Mary Ann Pownall, formerly of the Church street Theatre.

On the same evening, Mr. John Eggleston.

ALEXANDRIA, September 6.

Arrived on Saturday the ship Pomona, Captain Haywood, from Cadiz, which he left the last of July. The verbal accounts by the Pomona correspond with the intelligence in our last from Cadiz, by the way of New-York. War with England was the general topic of conversation, which every day seemed to render more probable. Admiral Richery was still in Cadiz, but it was rumoured that the French looked for speedy relief from a Dutch fleet of superior force to the squadron under Admiral Mann, who has so long past kept them blockaded.—The time for the payment of the sum stipulated by treaty between this country and the Dey of Algiers expired six days before Captain Haywood sailed from Cadiz, and the vessel dispatched with it had not then arrived. It is feared this circumstance may endanger the liberty and property of some of our citizens.

Captain Haywood fell in with a squadron off the Capes, under the command of Admiral Murray. He was boarded by the first lieutenant of the Admiral's ship, who informed him they had been two days in chase of three French frigates, under the command of Captain Barney, one of which they captured.

The ship Friends Adventure, Captain Caldwell, of Baltimore, arrived at Cadiz from Lisbon, the 25th of July.

BALTIMORE, September 8.

Yesterday arrived the ship Charleston, Captain Clarke, in 54 days from London. We have been favoured, through several channels, (particularly Captain Clarke) with London papers to the 14th July, from which a few extracts are made for this day's Journal.

Captain Clarke parted company with the snow Eliza, Captain Benson, on Wednesday last.

Captain Clarke has a full cargo of dry goods for the merchants of Baltimore.

We hear that the ship Jane, Rogers, of this port, put back to Liverpool in distress.

By a gentleman who arrived yesterday evening, we are informed, that on Friday last, three frigates were off Cape Henry; one was stationed in the lat. of the Cape—one to the north—the other to the south—laying to. Our informant was spoke by one of the frigates, which he took to be the Thetis.

On Saturday last, the ship Thomas of Portland, went out of the Capes from hence, for Portland, and was chased by an English frigate from Hampton Roads.

LATEST EUROPEAN INTELLIGENCE,

Received by Captain CLARKE.

STOCKHOLM, June 24.

The famous Countess Charlotte Rudenskield, who was an accomplice on the late conspiracy of General Armfeldt, and was condemned to imprisonment for life, was, the day before yesterday, set at liberty, and sets out this day for Gothland, where government has bought for her an estate, on which she is to reside. This sudden change in the fate of the Countess, was very unexpected, and has caused many unpleasant things to be said here.

ITALY, June 15.

The French General Cervoni has blocked Mantua, for a circuit of 18 leagues. The city has in vain been summoned to surrender: it has a garrison of 8000 men and 4000 artillery men.

Tranquility is now restored in Corsica, the English viceroy, Sir Gilbert Elliot having dismissed the present ministry, and called a new parliament, which will appoint a new Council of State.

VIENNA, June 22.

The Court Gazette of this day, contains the following intelligence:

"According to the report of the commander in chief, Baron Beaulieu, dated Cagliano, the 13th instant, nothing of importance has occurred in the army of Italy. Our patroles advance as far as Vicenza; the castle of Milan is not yet formally besieged by the enemy, but only reconnoitred by about 4 or 5000 men. Mantua is preparing to defend itself to the last extremity, but is at present only blockaded. Checked by the brave resistance of our troops, in every engagement, to the superiority of numbers of the enemy, and kept back by the measures for defence which have been taken every where, the enemy has not thought it advisable to attempt any thing further. Our army is only waiting for the reinforcements, which are hastening from all parts to its assistance, to recommence active operations on their part."

WESEL, June 26.

The head quarters of the Duke of Brunswick, who commands the troops appointed to defend the line of demarcation, will be fixed at Minden, on the 1st of July.

MANHEIM, June 24.

The French still continue in possession of Rheingenheim, Mandach and the batteries they took before our fortress. As it seems evident that they mean to continue without interruption the attacks on the lines, which will only occation an unnecessary sacrifice of men, the Imperialists, for the present, mean only to act on the defensive, and to retire into the fort of the Rhine, which has been partly repaired.

MIDDLEBURG, June 30.

The French frigate La Republicaine, has lately taken the English packet boat bound to Hamburgh, called the Prince of Orange. Captain J. Dean.—After taking out all the passengers and prisoners, the vessel was sunk.

ELBERFELDT, June 22.

The left wing of the French army of Sambre and Meuse, has taken up an advantageous position between Benrach and Opladen, for the purpose of covering Dusseldorff, in which place dispositions are making to frustrate any attack. The inhabitants are obliged to provide themselves with six months provisions. Both the batteries of the place, and the advanced works, are provided with guns.

NEUWIED, June 23.

We are alluted to-day, that the French have sent over to this side a trumpet, with the assurance, that they will no longer fire into the city.

Our advices from Lintz state, that the advanced guard of the Imperial troops crossed the Sieg yesterday morning. The advanced posts have already pushed on to Muhlheim,

Yesterday a great number of French troops passed along the high road leading to Andernach. It would appear that they are about to join the army in the environs of Dusseldorff.

EHRENBREITSTEN, June 24.

The great encampment of the Imperial army is still in the environs of Neuwied; on the other bank of the Rhine the French have their encampment.—A part of the latter, it is said, will march this evening.

BANKS OF THE MAYN, June 25.

A Courier from the Upper Rhine has brought advices that the French yesterday crossed that river near Kehl, and took possession of a battery, from which, however, they have since been driven with loss, by a detachment of troops belonging to the Circle of Suabia. Reinforcements were sent from this quarter immediately on the arrival of the above intelligence.

We are just informed, that the Dey of Tripoli has declared War against Denmark.

The Glasgow Florist Society has given to Robert Smith, for producing the best Anemonies, a pair of Horns mounted with Silver. The Stadtholder says, that for Orange Plants he is entitled to all the horns about Hampton Court.

ARMY of the COAST of the OCEAN.

Extract of a letter from the Commissioner of the Executive Directory with the central administration of the department of Morbihan, to the Minister of the general police of the republic.

"VANNES, 3d Messidor, 4th year.

"Citizen Minister,

"I have no longer to announce hopes, but facts to you. I have seen with my own eyes, three bands of Chouans, consisting of 30 and 40 men each, all marines, arrive here successively this afternoon, with their muskets reversed, and their cartridges in their hands. I have seen them lay down their arms, set up the three-coloured cockade, and kiss it with transport. I have heard them call out with joy, "Long live the republic!" These are the forerunners of their companions throughout the whole canton of Vannes, who are following their example: they are the imitators of the Chouans of the canton of Auray, who, yesterday and the day before, laid down their arms, to the number of 600, in that neighbourhood.

"Before the end of the Decade we shall not have, I hope, in the department, an armed enemy; and you will learn, with much satisfaction, that this sudden change is owing rather to the confidence inspired by government, than to the astonishing successes of our arms in the north and south.

"The deluded men do not dissemble that it was the atrocities of government which armed them against the Republic, and that a wise and paternal government has induced them to return to its bosom.

Health and Fraternity,
(Signed) "FAVERAT."

FRANFORT, June 25.

The Austrian main army under the arch-duke Charles is retiring from the Westerwald, and the vicinity of the Sieg. Thirty thousand men under the command of Gen. Wartensleben, will remain in the plain of Mulheim, opposite Dusseldorff, and act defensively. The Saxon troops, those of General Hotze, several Hungarian regiments of infantry, and the brigade of the Prince of Orange, have arrived at Wisbaden, on their march to the Upper Rhine, and the vicinity of Manheim. Gen. Wurmser has set out for Italy, and General Latour has taken the comman of the army *ad interim*, till the arrival of the Prince of Hohenlohe Kirchberg, who is to have the command under the archduke Charles. It is not yet determined where the head quarters of the arch duke Charles, as general in chief of the armies of the Upper and Lower Rhine, shall be established; but it is expected, either at Heidelberg or Grosgerau.

Eight regiments of Austrian infantry, eight of dragoons, and one of light hussars, are to march through the circles of Bavaria, Franconia, and Swabia, to reinforce the army on the Rhine; they will be ready by the end of July.

The Austrians have entered Elberfeld.

LONDON, July 11.

Yesterday we received the Paris Journals up to the 5th instant inclusive.

It is a little remarkable that in a series of so many papers as have been received since the arrival of the last Paris Journals, not a word is said of the operations of the Army of the Sambre and Meuse. This is a silence which promises speedily much interesting intelligence, which from the change made in the disposition of the Austrian troops, by the activity of Moreau on the Upper Rhine, and in the force of the French from the co-operation of the Army of the North, will not probably be favourable to the Austrian cause.

A letter of General Moreau to the Directory gives the official account of the passage of the Rhine near Strasburg. It appears that this brilliant action had been atchieved by that fortunate combination of military tactics and unequalled enterprize, by which the operations of the French have been distinguished. By having thrown a bridge across the Rhine at that quarter, General Moreau considers his position as perfectly safe, though till this was effected it seems confessed to have been extremely perilous.

GAZETTE OF THE UNITED STATES MARINE LIST.

PHILADELPHIA, September 10.

ARRIVED.

		Days
Ship Amity, Henderson,	Bordeaux	54
Warren, Landers,	Liverpool	56
Barque Bon Adventure, Stubbs,	Lisbon	62
Brig Abigail, Pinkham,	St. Domingo	20

The Montezuma is arrived at Baltimore. The Rebecca, Hughes, was to sail from London July 15, and the Eagle about the 27th—both for Philadelphia.

Capt. Landers, of the ship Warren, from Liverpool, informs, that on the 2d instant he spoke the snow Adolphe, Capt. Wilder, with 500 passengers from Londonderry for New-York or Philadelphia, out 65 days, lat. 40, 12, long. 68, 53, all well.

The next day, in lat. 59, 39, long. 71, 35, was boarded by the Shark British sloop of war, of 20 guns; informed that they had been in soundings off the Chesapeake the Monday preceding, and that a French frigate of 32 guns had been taken. The Shark was bound to Halifax.

The brig Eliza, with passengers from Londonderry, is arrived at Newcastle, after a short passage.

From the NEW-YORK GAZETTE.

FOR THE GOOD OF NAVIGATION.

The subscriber having been obliged to put into Little Egg-Harbor twice, while he was trying to weigh the sloop Hannah; and thinks it but right that strangers, going along shore, and taken with contrary winds, or the wind upon shore, should be made acquainted with the marks set up by Capt. Patrick Dennis, of the revenue cutter Vigilant. Upon the north beach, in coming from sea, or going along shore, they must not attempt to go over the bar until they bring both beacons in one; they will then bear about N. W. then run in keeping them so, until they are within the bar, which they will easily see, by the breaking of the sea upon it; then keep the south brack aboard until they get to the point of Tucker's, or South Beach, giving it a small birth, and run in to anchor a breast of Tucker's house, and anchor there, in about 14 or 16 feet water. Thep will find upon the bar two and an half fathoms, at low water.

JAMES DEAS.

September 8, 1796.

Arrivals at New-York—September 9.

Ship Charlotte, Neal,	Hamburg
Brig Poll Cary, Ryan.	Cadiz

Valuable Manufactory
FOR SALE.

A SOAP and CANDLE Manufactory, standing in a convenient part of the City: the works are almost new; on an entire new construction, built of the best materials, and ready to set to work immediately. Apply to,

FRAUNCES and VAN REED,
Brokers, No. 63, South Third Street.

Who discount approved Notes of hand at a short notice.
September 6th, 1796. m. w. & s. tf.

TO BE SOLD,
That Neat and Convenient HOUSE,

WHEREIN the subscriber now lives. There are four rooms on a floor: the house is two stories high with a good garret above: under the whole is an excellent cellar, with a dry well, in which is a convenient framed chamber for preserving meat, butter, &c. in warm weather. Attached to the house is a Stable for three horses, hay-lof, granary, and carriage-house, a woodyard paved with stone, and a garden with soil of a fine quality. An indisputable title will be made to the purchaser. For farther particulars apply to the subscriber in Princeton, or, in her absence to Thomas D. Johnson, Esq. or the rev. Samuel S. Smith.

ANN WITHERSPOON.
Princeton, Aug 24. 2awtO

One Hundred Dollars Reward.

STOLEN,

From the Compting-House of RALPH MATHER, No. 12, Quarry-ſtreet, on Saturday or Sunday night laſt, the following NOTES, *&c.*

	DOLLARS.
John Nicholſon, to Moorhouſe, due Nov. 1, 1797, bearing intereſt, - - -	5000
David Alliſon to James Cramond, due in March laſt, - - - - -	4075
J. W. & W. Gibbs to Ralph Mather, at 70 days, Auguſt 20th, - - - -	1681 98
Ferdinand Gourdon to Ralph Mather, at four months, Auguſt 17th, - - -	264 13
Benjamin Chamberlain, at 60 days, Auguſt 6,	213 53
Aſſleck to Jos. Buſwell, at 6 months, dated May - - - - - - -	180 64
Parker and Greaves to Ralph Mather, on demand - - - - - -	100
A bill by Harford to Harford, not accepted,	181l. ſterling.

Likewiſe, the Titles of ſome Eſtates, Mortgages, &c.

Whoſoever brings the thief or thieves to juſtice, ſhall have the above reward.

As the papers in queſtion can be of no uſe to any other perſon, the bills having been ſtopped payment, requeſt the perpetrators may be ſearched after with all imaginable care.

September 6. tw&f6t

Diſſolution of Partnerſhip.

THE Partnerſhip between ROBERT ANDREWS and DAVID MEREDITH, under the firm of ANDREWS and MEREDITH, being diſſolved All perſons who are indebted to, or who have claims againſt the ſaid houſe, are requeſted to apply for ſettlement to the ſubſcriber.

ROBERT ANDREWS,
No. 86, So. Wharves.

Sept. 6, 1796. d tf

Treaſury of the United States.

NOTICE is hereby given to all perſons who are, or may be Creditors of the United States, for any ſums of the *Funded Debt, or Stock, bearing a preſent intereſt of ſix per centum per annum.*

1ſt, That purſuant to an Act of Congreſs paſſed on the 28th day of April, 1796, intitled an act in addition to an act, intituled "An act making further proviſion for the ſupport of public credit, and for the redemption of the public debt," the ſaid debt or ſtock will be reimburſed and paid in manner following, to wit. "First, by dividends "to be made on the laſt days of March, June and September for the preſent year, and from the year one thouſand ſeven hundred and ninety-ſeven, to the year one thouſand eight hundred & eighteen incluſive, at the rate of "one and one half per centum upon the original capital. "Secondly, by dividends to be made on the laſt day of "December for the preſent year, and from the year one "thouſand ſeven hundred and ninety-ſeven, to the year "one thouſand eight hundred and ſeventeen incluſive, at "the rate of three and one half per centum upon the original capital; and by a dividend to be ma e on the laſt "day of December, in the year one thouſand eight hundred and eighteen, of ſuch ſum, as will be then adequate, according to the contract, for the final redemption of the ſaid ſtock."

2d. All diſtinction between payments on account of *Intereſt* and *Principal* being thus aboliſhed by the eſtabliſhment of the permanent rule of reimburſement above deſcribed, it has become neceſſary to vary accordingly the powers of attorney for receiving dividends; the public creditors will therefore obſerve that the following form is eſtabliſhed for all powers of attorney which may be granted after the due promulgation of this notice, viz.

KNOW ALL MEN BY THESE PRESENTS, that I of in do make, conſtitute and appoint of my true and lawful Attorney, for me, and in my name, to receive the dividends which are, or ſhall be payable according to law, on the (here deſcribing the ſtock) *ſtanding in my name in the books of* (here deſcribing the books of the Treaſury or the Commiſſioner of Loans, where the ſtock is credited) *from* (here inſert the commencement and expiration of time for which the power of attorney is to continue) *with power alſo an attorney or attornies under him, for that purpoſe to make and ſubſtitute, and to do all lawful acts requiſite for effecting the premiſes, hereby ratifying and confirming all that my ſaid Attorney or his ſubſtitute, ſhall lawfully do, by virtue hereof.*

In Witneſs hereof, I have hereunto ſet my Hand and Seal the day of in the year

Sealed and Delivered in preſence of,

BE IT KNOWN, that on the day of before me perſonally came within named and acknowledged the above letter of attorney to be his act and deed.

In teſtimony whereof I have hereunto ſet my Hand and affixed Seal the day and year laſt aforeſaid.

Given under my Hand at Philadelphia, this twentieth day of July 1796, purſuant to directions from the Secretary of the Treaſury.

SAMUEL MEREDITH,
Treaſurer of the United States.

July 23. w & s t 1 J.

WANTED,

An APPRENTICE to the Printing Buſineſs.

Enquire at this Office. Aug. 19

LANDS of the UNITED STATES

Treaſury Department, Auguſt 3, 1796.

Public Notice is hereby Given,

IN purſuance of an act of Congreſs, paſſed on the 18th day of May, 1796, entitled "An act providing "for the ſale of the lands of the United States, in the Territory north weſt of the river Ohio, and above the mouth of Kentucky river," that the ſections or lots of land deſcribed in the annexed ſchedule, lying in the ſeven ranges of townſhips, which were ſurveyed in purſuance of an ordinance of Congreſs, paſſed on the twentieth day of May, in the year one thouſand ſeven hundred and eighty-five, will be expoſed for ſale at Public vendue, in the town of Pittſburgh in Pennſylvania, on the twenty-fourth day of October next, and thenceforward, from day to day until the firſt day of December enſuing, unleſs the ſaid lots ſhall be ſooner ſold, in the manner, and on the terms and conditions herein after mentioned, to wit:

1ſt. The ſaid ſections or lots ſhall be ſold under the direction of the Governor or Secretary of the Weſtern Territory, and ſuch perſon as the Preſident of the United States may ſpecially appoint for that purpoſe.

2d. The ſaid ſections or lots ſhall be ſold to the higheſt bidder, but no ſale can be made for leſs than two dollars per acre of the quantity of land contained in ſuch lot or ſection.

3. The higheſt bidder as before mentioned, muſt depoſit at the time of ſale, one twentieth part of the purchaſe money, in the hands of ſuch perſon as the Preſident of the United States ſhall appoint to attend the ſales for that purpoſe, which will be forfeited, if a moiety of the ſum bid, including the ſaid twentieth part, ſhall not be paid within thirty days from the time of ſale.

4th. Upon payment of a moiety of the purchaſe money in the manner before mentioned, the purchaſer will be entitled to one year's credit for the remaining moiety; and ſhall receive from the Governor or Secretary of the Weſtern Territory, and the perſon who ſhall be appointed by the Preſident of the United States, to direct the ſales, a certificate deſcribing the lot or ſection purchaſed, and declaring the ſum paid on account, the balance remaining due, the time when ſuch balance becomes payable, and that the whole land therein mentioned, will be forfeited, if the ſaid balance is not then paid; but if the ſaid balance ſhall be duly diſcharged, by paying the ſame to the Treaſurer of the United States, the purchaſer or his aſſignee or other legal repreſentative, ſhall be entitled to a patent for the ſaid lands, on his producing to the Secretary of State a receipt for ſuch balance endorſed upon the certificate. But if any purchaſer ſhall make payment of the whole of the purchaſe money, at the time when the payment of the firſt moiety is directed to be made, he will be entitled to a deduction of ten per centum on the part for which a credit is authorized to be given; and his patent ſhall be immediately iſſued.

Given under my hand at Philadelphia, the day and year above mentioned.

OLIVER WOLCOTT,
Secretary of the Treaſury

Schedule of ſections of townſhips, or fractional parts of townſhips, to be ſold at Pittſburgh, in purſuance of the 6th ſection of an act of Congreſs, paſſed on the 18th day of May, 1796.

No. of Lot.	Acres.	100th hs.

1ſt RANGE.

1ſt Townſhip.

28	5	65
29	256	95
30	250	75
34	240	90
35a36	640	each

2d Townſhip

19	1	40
20	170	70
21	185	
22	2	30
25	488	80
26a27	640	each
28	560	
29	551	60
30	564	
31a36	640	each

4th Townſhip.

19	64	
25	640	
26	387	60
27	36	
31a32	640	each
33	616	
34	445	20
35	222	50
36	16	20

5th Townſhip.

6	139	20
12	479	30
17	304	15
18	638	50
23	450	75
24	640	
29	184	
30	640	
35	312	80
36	640	

2d RANGE.

1ſt Townſhip.

28	7	20
34	6	50

3d Townſhip.

24a26	640	each
28	499	16
29	640	
31a33	640	each

4th Townſhip.

11	26	40
12	397	50
13	51	50
15	27	50
16	259	20
17	524	
18	640	
19	635	
20	584	80
21	636	21
22a36	640	each

5th Townſhip.

5	636	
6a7	640	each
23a25	640	each
27a28	640	each
32a36	640	each

7th Townſhip.

3	640	

8th Townſhip

1a5	640	each
6	440	
7a14	640	each
17a20	640	each
23a36	640	each

9th Townſhip.

6	640	
8	312	30
11	640	
13a14	640	each
19a20	640	each
23a36	640	each

3d RANGE.

2d Townſhip.

15	640	
16	600	
20	557	50
21a22	640	each
23	609	
25a36	640	each

3d Townſhip.

9	188	60
10	344	
11	267	
12	152	
14	202	50
15	630	
16a18	640	each
19	217	50
20	616	75
21a36	640	each

4th Townſhip.

1	170	
2	544	
3	320	
4	4	50
5	120	
6	640	
7	563	
8a9	640	each
10	540	80
11	529	70
12a14	640	each
17a20	640	each
23a36	640	each

No. of Lot.	Acres.	100ths.

6th Townſhip.

8a12	640	each	
14	640		
17a20	640	each	
25a36	640	each	

8th Townſhip.

3a14	640	each
17a20	640	each
23	640	
25a30	640	each
33a36	640	each

10th Townſhip

1a2	640	each
5a14	640	each
17a20	640	each
23a36	640	each

12th Townſhip.

1a14	640	each
17a20	640	each
23a36	640	each

4th RANGE.

1ſt Townſhip.

24	636	50
29	636	50
30	640	
34	615	
35a36	640	each

2d Townſhip.

2	265	60
3a6	640	each
7	265	20
8	538	
9a12	640	each
13	535	
14	640	
17a20	640	each
23a36	640	each

3d Townſhip.

1a14	640	each
17a20	640	each
23a36	640	each

5th Townſhip.

1a14	640	each
17a20	640	each
23a36	640	each

7th Townſhip.

1a14	640	each
17a20	640	each
23a36	640	each

9th Townſhip.

1a14	640	each
17a20	640	each
23a36	640	each

11th Townſhip.

1a14	640	each
17a20	640	each
23a36	640	each

13th Townſhip.

1a14	640	each
17a20	640	each
23a36	640	each

5th RANGE.

1ſt Townſhip.

18	274	40
22	87	50
23	427	50
24	640	
26	70	
27	394	20
28	634	
29a30	640	each
31	18	
32	584	80
33a36	640	each

2d Townſhip.

2	180	20
3	430	
4	448	
5	456	
6	464	80
7	250	
8	618	
9a14	640	each
17a20	640	each
23a36	640	each

4th Townſhip.

1a14	640	each
17a20	640	each
23a36	640	each

5th Townſhip.

1a14	640	each
17a20	640	each
23a36	640	each

6th Townſhip.

1a14	640	each
17a20	640	each
23a36	640	each

8th Townſhip.

1a14	640	each
17a20	640	each
23a36	640	each

10th Townſhip.

1a14	640	each
17a20	640	each
23a36	640	each

12th Townſhip.

1a14	640	each
17a20	640	each
23a36	640	each

14th Townſhip.

1a14	640	each
17a20	640	each
23a36	640	each

6th RANGE.

1ſt Townſhip.

17	3	20
18	270	
21	8	50
22	166	40
23	427	
24	640	
27	151	80
28a30	640	each
33	58	
34a36	640	each

2d Townſhip.

1	126	
2	440	
3	448	
4	456	
5	464	
6	472	
7	340	
8a14	640	each
17a20	640	each
23a36	640	each

3d Townſhip.

1	470	
2	478	
3	486	
4	494	
5	502	
6	510	
7a14	640	each
17a20	640	each
23a36	640	each

5th Townſhip.

1	518	
2	526	
3	534	
4	540	
5	548	
6	556	
7a14	640	each
17a20	640	each
23a36	640	each

7th Townſhip.

1	566	
2	571	40
3	576	
4	585	60
5	593	
6	601	
7a14	640	each
17a20	640	each
23a36	640	each

9th Townſhip.

1a14	640	each
17a20	640	each
23a36	640	each

11th Townſhip.

1a14	640	each
17a20	640	each
23a36	640	each

13th Townſhip.

1a14	640	each
17a20	640	each
23a36	640	each

15th Townſhip.

1a14	640	each
17a20	640	each
23a36	640	each

7th RANGE.

1ſt Townſhip.

30	4	20
36	132	50

2d Townſhip.

3	35	
4	625	
5a6	640	each
9	296	
10a12	640	each
14	30	
17a18	640	each
19	14	
20	496	
23a24	640	each
25	380	
26a37	640	each

4th Townſhip.

1a14	640	each
17a20	640	each
23a36	640	each

6th Townſhip.

1a14	640	each
17a20	640	each
23a36	640	each

8th Townſhip.

1a14	640	each
17a20	640	each
23a36	640	each

10th Townſhip.

1a14	640	each
17a20	640	each
23a36	640	each

12th Townſhip.

1a14	640	each
17a20	640	each
23a36	640	each

14th Townſhip.

1a14	640	each
17a20	640	each
23a36	640	each

16th Townſhip.

1a14	640	each
17a20	640	each
23a36	640	each

NOTE.

THE quantities of Lands in the ſeveral townſhips before mentioned, are excluſive of the Lots reſerved by the United States and alſo of thoſe formerly ſold.—The aggregate quantities in the ſeveral townſhips or fractional parts of townſhips, have been aſcertained by actual ſurvey; the quantities in particular lots or ſections, have been no otherwiſe aſcertained than by calculation.

LANDS of the United States.

Treaſury Department,

Auguſt 8, 1796.

Public Notice is hereby given,

IN purſuance of an act of Congreſs paſſed on the 18th day of May, 1796, entitled "an act providing "for the ſale of the Lands of the United States, in the territory north-weſt of the river Ohio, and above "the mouth of Kentucky river," that the Quarter Townſhips of land deſcribed in the annexed ſchedule, lying in the ſeven ranges of townſhips which were ſurveyed in purſuance of an ordinance of Congreſs, paſſed on the twentieth day of May, in the year one thouſand ſeven hundred and eighty-five, will be expoſed for ſale at PUBLIC VENDUE, at the Merchants' Coffee-Houſe in Philadelphia, on the 4th day of January next, and thenceforward from day to day, until the tenth day of February enſuing, unleſs the ſaid quarter townſhips ſhall be ſooner ſold, in the manner and on the terms and conditions hereinafter mentioned: viz.

1ſt. The ſaid quarter townſhips ſhall be ſold to the higheſt bidder, but no ſale can be made for leſs than two dollars per acre of the quantity of land contained in ſuch quarter townſhip.

2d. The higheſt bidder as before mentioned, muſt depoſit at the time of ſale, one twentieth part of the purchaſe money, in the hands of the Treaſurer of the United States, which will be forfeited if a moiety of the ſum bid, including the ſaid twentieth part, ſhall not be paid within thirty days from the time of ſale.

3d. Upon payment of a moiety of the purchaſe-money in the manner beforementioned, the purchaſer will be entitled to one year's credit for the remaining moiety; and ſhall receive a certificate deſcribing the quarter townſhip purchaſed, and declaring the ſum paid on account, the balance remaining due, the time when ſuch balance becomes payable, and that the whole Land therein mentioned will be forfeited, if the ſaid balance is not then paid; but if the ſaid balance ſhall be duly diſcharged, by paying the ſame to the Treaſurer of the United States, the purchaſer or his aſſignee or other legal repreſentative, ſhall be entitled to a patent for the ſaid land, on his producing to the Secretary of State a receipt for ſuch balance, endorſed upon the certificate. But if any purchaſer ſhall make payment of the whole of the purchaſe-money at the time when the payment of the firſt moiety is directed to be made, he will be entitled to a deduction of ten per centum on the part for which a credit is authorized to be given; and his patent ſhall be immediately iſſued.

GIVEN under my hand at Philadelphia, the day and year abovementioned.

OLIVER WOLCOTT,
Secretary of the Treaſury.

SCHEDULE

Of Quarter-Townſhips to be ſold at Philadelphia, in purſuance of the 6th ſection of an act of Congreſs paſſed on the 18th day of May, 1796.

No. of Range.	No. of Townſhip.	Quarter Townſhips.	Acres.	Total number of acres for ſale in each Townſhip.
2		South East	5120	
		North East	5120	
		South Weſt	5120	
		North Weſt	5120	20,480
3	5	South East	5120	
		North East	5120	
		South Weſt	5120	
		North Weſt	5120	20,480
	7	South East	5120	
		North East	5120	
		South Weſt	5120	
		North Weſt	5120	20,480
	9	South East	5120	
		North East	5120	
		South Weſt	5120	
		North Weſt	5120	20,480
	11	South East	5120	
		North East	5120	
		South Weſt	5120	
		North Weſt	5120	20,480
4	4	South East	5120	
		North East	5120	
		South Weſt	5120	
		North Weſt	5120	20,480
	6	South East	5120	
		North East	5120	
		South Weſt	5120	
		North Weſt	5120	20,480
	8	South East	5120	
		North East	5120	
		South Weſt	5120	
		North Weſt	5120	20,480
	10	South East	5120	
		North East	5120	
		South Weſt	5120	
		North Weſt	5120	20,480
	12	South East	5120	
		North East	5120	
		South Weſt	5120	
		North Weſt	5120	20,480
5	3	South East	4602	
		North East	4654	
		South Weſt	5120	
		North Weſt	5120	19,496
	5	South East	5120	
		North East	5120	
		South Weſt	5120	
		North Weſt	5120	20,480
	7	South East	5120	
		North East	5120	
		South Weſt	5120	
		North Weſt	5120	20,480
	9	South East	5120	
		North East	5120	
		South Weſt	5120	
		North Weſt	5120	20,480
	11	South East	5120	
		North East	5120	
		South Weſt	5120	
		North Weſt	5120	20,480
	13	South East	5120	
		North East	5120	
		South Weſt	5120	
		North Weſt	5120	20,480
	15	South East	5120	
		North East	5120	
		South Weſt	5120	
		North Weſt	5120	20,480
6	4	South East	4630	
		North East	4620	
		South Weſt	5120	
		North Weſt	5120	19,490
	6	South East	4730	
		North East	4715	
		South Weſt	5120	
		North Weſt	5120	19,685
	8	South East	5120	
		North East	5120	
		South Weſt	5120	
		North Weſt	5120	20,480
	10	South East	5120	
		North East	5120	
		South Weſt	5120	
		North Weſt	5120	20,480
	12	South East	5120	
		North East	5120	
		South Weſt	5120	
		North Weſt	5120	20,480
	14	South East	5120	
		North East	5120	
		South Weſt	5120	
		North Weſt	5120	20,480
7	3	South East	5120	
		North East	5120	
		South Weſt	5120	
		North Weſt	5120	20,480
	5	South East	5120	
		North East	5120	
		South Weſt	5120	
		North Weſt	5120	20,480
	7	South East	5120	
		North East	5120	
		South Weſt	5120	
		North Weſt	5120	20,480
	9	South East	5120	
		North East	5120	
		South Weſt	5120	
		North Weſt	5120	20,480
	11	South East	5120	
		North East	5120	
		South Weſt	5120	
		North Weſt	5120	20,480
	13	South East	5120	
		North East	5120	
		South Weſt	5120	
		North Weſt	5120	20,480
	15	South East	5120	
		North East	5120	
		South Weſt	5120	
		North Weſt	5120	20,480

NOTE.

THE quantities of Lands in the ſeveral townſhips before mentioned, are excluſive of the Sections reſerved by the United States. The aggregate quantities in the ſeveral townſhips, have been aſcertained by actual ſurvey; but the quantities in the quarter townſhips, have been no otherwiſe aſcertained than by calculation.

Waſhington Canal Lottery,

No. I.

WHEREAS the State of Maryland has authoriſed the underwritten, to raiſe twenty-ſix thouſand, two hundred, and fifty dollars, for the purpoſe of cutting a Canal through the City of Waſhington, from th Potomac to the Eaſtern Branch Harbour.

The following is the SCHEME of No. I.

Viz.	1 Prize of	20,000 dollars,	20,000
	1 ditto	10,000	10,000
	7 laſt drawn Tickets, each	5,000	35,000
	6 ditto	1,000	6,000
	10 ditto	400	4,000
	20 ditto	100	2,000
	55 ditto	50	2,750
	5750 ditto	12	69,008
	To be raiſed for the Canal,		26,250
	5850 Prizes,		175,000
	11650 Blanks, not two to a prize.		
	17500 Tickets, at Ten Dollars, -		175,000

☞ The Commiſſioners have taken the Securities required by the aforeſaid act for the punctual payment of the prizes.

The drawing of this Lottery will commence, without delay, as ſoon as the Tickets are ſold, of which timely notice will be given.

Such prizes as are not demanded in ſix months after the drawing is finiſhed, ſhall be conſidered as relinquiſhed for the benefit of the Canal, and appropriated accordingly.

(Signed) NOTLEY YOUNG,
DANIEL CARROLL, *of D.*
LEWIS DEBLOIS,
GEORGE WALKER,
WM. M. DUNCANSON,
THOMAS LAW,
JAMES BARRY

City of Waſhington, Feb. 11.

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—No. 119—
CHESNUT-STREET.
[Price Eight Dollars per Annum.]